

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, April 7, 1855.

22nd H. A. BILLING, Esq., is our authorized General Agent for the Herald of Freedom, and all his contracts pertaining to the paper will be binding on the firm. Letters addressed to us at Buffalo, N. Y., will be promptly attended to by him. Emigrating parties and individuals, en route for Kansas, passing through Buffalo, are requested to give him a call at his office at William's Hall, No. 120 Main street.

Printers Wanted.

Wanted immediately at this office two practical printers, one of whom is competent of doing press-work, and one to fill the post of foreman. None need apply but good workmen, of temperate and industrious habits.

The Contest.

We understand the Governor has determined to submit the recent contested election cases in this Territory to the Attorney General of the United States for his opinion. Gov. REEDER claims that by the act of Congress organizing Kansas, the power was vested in the Executive of deciding who was legally elected as representatives to the Legislative Assembly; and that no person is entitled to a seat in that body unless he has a certificate of election, attested by the Territorial seal, with the Governor's signature. The Missourians, on the other hand, claim that the Governor has exceeded his authority in defining in his proclamation who were electors; that they, under the law, had a valid right to vote as *bona fide* residents of the Territory; that he had no power to require an oath from the judges of the election, or from the voters as to their citizenship; and that the Legislature, when convened, was the only tribunal vested with authority to examine into contested cases, and decide who were entitled to seats.

The 22nd section of the act of May 31st, 1854, defines the powers of the Governor in the following words: "And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The person having the highest number of legal votes in each of said Council districts for members of the Council shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the House of Representatives, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of said House."

If no person has any legal votes, of course the Governor must declare the election void, and order a new one. Congress, in defining who were legal voters, says: "That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election."

The law first declaring that the voter shall be an "inhabitant," which is defined by Mr. Webster as "A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor. 2. One who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish."

The law-making power, apparently apprehensive that an effort would be made to import voters for the special occasion, defined their qualifications still further, by requiring that they should be "Actual Residents." Webster defines the word "actual" as "that which exists 'en fait' and 'en droit'." And "en fait" is defined as "One who dwells in a place for some time."

It is only prostrating the session of the Legislature by submitting the question to the Attorney General for his opinion; but this, we are informed, was desired by the Missourians, and of course there can be no objections to doing so. The whole matter is as susceptible of elucidation as the plainest problem in Euclid, and will not engross the attention of the Cabinet officers, or their legal advisers, for any length of time. If they shall be satisfied that voters sufficient to control the election in any district were imported into that district for the special purpose of influencing the election, and that as soon as the election was over—like the bees which devour every green thing within their reach, and then retire—they returned to their actual residences in Missouri, they will say that Gov. REEDER did right in refusing certificates of election, and will take measures to prevent a similar invasion of the rights of the free men of Kansas on a future occasion.

Write for the Herald.

We urgently solicit our friends arriving from the States, and making a tour of Kansas, to furnish us descriptions of their observations for publication. We want no fancy sketches, but plain, unvarnished facts, just such as practical men write and common-sense men read. Our subscription list in the East is made up of the most prominent statesmen, orators, and poets of the country. The prominent actors in Congress, and on the judicial bench, are regular readers of the Herald of Freedom. Will they not devote a few hours to the cause in Kansas, and give us an article for publication? They cannot spend an hour to better advantage, nor, we trust, do more for the cause in which they feel so deep an interest.

Through inadvertency an article we had prepared for our last issue, noticing the social party at Union Hall, and the splendid supper there a few nights ago, was mislaid, and we went to press without noticing the event. The ladies will excuse us, as it is owing wholly to the exciting times through which we have recently passed which made us so oblivious to the past.

Forgers.

On Sunday, the 1st day of April, at a little past noon, a young man, the very picture of a thief, galloped upon horseback to the door of the Herald of Freedom office, inquired if the editor resided there, and gave the following communication, closely sealed in an envelope, to a compositor who was in the room, with the request that it should be passed to us immediately:

FRIENDS' MISTAKE, 4th mo., 1st day, 1855.

FAKED BROWN:—A large party of Missourians, camping at Mill Creek last night, got hold of the second edition of the Herald, read it in camp, and immediately resolved to return to Lawrence, throw their press into the river, and hang thee and other prominent free State men. The plan is, then, to repair to Hickory Point and hang Kibbee, and perhaps Goodin and others. I do not know their number; but as they have sent runners to inform other delegations coming in from different parts of the Territory, it must be large—not less than six or seven hundred.

The messenger who carries this will repair to Hickory Point and inform the people in that neighborhood. In great haste, thy friend, R. MENDENHALL, G. W. BROWN, Lawrence.

We read the letter to a couple of friends who were present, and concluded it best to place ourselves in a condition to give the enemy a warm reception, in case he did return; though we strongly suspected the letter was a forgery, and that a hoax was being practiced on us. Still there appeared to be a crisis in the history of Kansas, and with the unsettled state of the country all were apprehensive it was best to be guarded.

An express was sent down the road for several miles, and returned with the information that nothing was seen in that direction. Our people, in the mean time, anticipated the organization which they had laid out for the morning, and formed four military companies, determined that they would not be caught napping. A genuine letter was found from Mr. Mendenhall, and the impression became general that some despicable wretch, who had no regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath, who did not scorn to lie, who had descended to act the part of a base forger, and in whose heart was concentrated the genuine essence of meanness, had practiced a gross imposition upon the public, and had availed himself of the present crisis to work upon their feelings. The villain moved in the crowd, and contributed his share towards exciting the populace. He had his abettors, and they played their part well. They labored in secret, and supposed they were safe from public gaze. An Argus eye was upon them, and when a few more links to complete the chain of evidence shall be furnished, we pledge ourselves to strip the lion's skin from the villainous deceivers, and expose them to the scoffs and sneers of an insulted and outraged populace.

In the mean time, they may jeer us as much as they please, but they shall stand before the community with Forks written on their brow, and *base* visible in every lineament.

LATER:—Just as we were going to press we received the Kansas Free State, from which we quote the following article:—"FIRST APRIL FOOL IS LAWRENCE.—The richest thing that ever came off in the way of an April Fool took place here on last Sabbath evening. Mr. Atwood and Mr. Boyer, of the Free State office, and Mr. Garrett, of the Tribune, concluded that the unnecessary fears of some of the citizens, and especially those of Mr. Brown, should not pass off entirely unfounded, and after getting together, determined to 'waive the question' as to the propriety of continued religious services in such perilous times, and 'proceed immediately to develop' the military propensities of the people of Lawrence. Accordingly, they proceeded, about 3 o'clock, P. M., down the road to Westport, about a mile, and wrote the following letter, purporting to come from Mr. Mendenhall, of the Friends' Mission, and gave a messenger a dollar to carry it, in great haste, to Mr. Brown."

Then follows a copy of the letter given above, and the assertion that we appeared in the streets with a bell in one hand and a small spy-glass in the other, and that we rang up a crowd and harangued them to rally in defense of our self, our office, and the town generally. A greater number of falsehoods was never embraced in a more limited space. The editor has no thanks for connecting the Free State and Tribune offices with this base outrage. It has saved us some labor which we should have expended in getting the proof. If our citizens are disposed to swallow the insult which these villainous men have practiced upon this community let them do so. If *forgers and falsehoods* are to be tolerated, and even made a subject of mirth by the press, in whose hands, to a great extent, are the morals of a community, then it is time that vice should be respected instead of virtue, and the most brazen and heartless of wretches be held up as examples of imitation.

Pioneers Coming.

Look out when we may, parties of pioneers may be seen coming over the plains towards Lawrence. Our public and private houses are overflowing, and still they come. If they will stay and go to work we don't care how numerous the emigration; but we don't want to see any more who have but one dollar in their pockets, and for fear that they will pay their expenses out of town if they stay overnight, start back with the same team which brought them. We want men who are accustomed to labor, who can do something towards erecting a home and surrounding it with the elements of civilization, not the worthless scum of fashion, who, like the butterfly, must bask in the sunshine of affluence, else give up in despair.

Kansas a Free State.

We asserted some time ago that Kansas would be a free State, let Missourians bluster as much as they would, and we knew that assertion with more confidence than ever. At the taking of the census in February last, every election district in the Territory was found to have a respectable majority of voters from the free States. Had it been otherwise, does any one suppose our pro-slavery neighbors, on the other side of the line, would have deemed it necessary to have incurred so great an expense to import voters by the thousand to gain a political ascendancy?

Another election will be held in due time, and those who purpose settling here permanently, and desire to contribute their share towards making Kansas a free State, should hurry forward as rapidly as possible. If by any means the slave power shall obtain an ascendancy in the Legislature, laws the most revolting to freedom will be enacted. No person will be allowed to participate in future elections unless he is the owner of slaves. This was the reason so great an effort was recently made to make the Legislature a unit, by sending a large number of negroes into every election district in the Territory. If they lacked a two-thirds vote, the Executive vote might defeat their cherished plans. They were conscious of this, and acted accordingly. Thanks to the integrity and firmness of Gov. REEDER in saving us from the tyrannical misrule of those who have no earthly business with the legislation of Kansas, unless they come as actual settlers, with an intention of remaining among us permanently.

Houses Can't be Rented.

We can hardly conceive what idea people have who come here expecting to rent houses, and places for business, and feel disposed to complain because they cannot do so. They forget that hardly six months have elapsed since we commenced making improvements, and that this time was during the winter months, when it was freezing nights and impossible to do mason work. Besides this, it has been impossible to get lime or other material, so as to place us in a position for building to advantage. And then there is nobody here at present who has capital and is disposed to expend it in erecting houses to rent, although, should they do so, it would pay from fifty to a hundred per cent.

Business men coming out from the East must make preparations to erect their own houses, and not depend on others to do so for them. They should provide themselves at first with large tents and open business in them, as was done in California, until suitable structures can be supplied. A city cannot be built in a day. Those who come here expecting to find an exemplification of Boston life will learn that their anticipations are not to be realized for several months, and they had better return and try the adventure at another time, when we are better prepared to give them such a reception as their real worth no doubt merits.

We are disgusted with the often repeated interrogatory, "Why has not more been done since this settlement was commenced?" We feel like inquiring of such, Why don't you go to work and give some evidence that you purpose contributing your share towards improving the country?

Another Pennsylvania Company. W. Y. Roberts, Esq., from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening last, with a company of about fifty persons, who will locate at some point near here in this Territory. They come with their families, and teams, and have with them an ample stock of provisions and all the implements necessary for engaging at once in agriculture. They were in excellent spirits, and appeared the best qualified of any company which has yet arrived in Kansas to contend with old nature, and contribute their portion in making this Territory what it is designed to be, and we predict for them ample success. Rev. Mr. Pool was in this party. He is a gentleman of good education, and we believe connected with the Methodist denomination.

A large party arrived from Easton, Pa., a few days ago. They have mostly located in the vicinity of Pawnee. From the information we possess, we are confident the Keystone State is destined to furnish a greater proportion of the population of Kansas than any other State in the Union. The people there are moving uselessly, but are coming in great numbers, and from every section. If Missourians expect to make slaves of such men as have already come from that State, she has a lesson to learn, which in due time will serve her a good purpose.

Association.

A movement is on foot to organize a Building Association in this city. We hope it will be consummated immediately, and arrangements made to set the large number of persons hourly arriving, who desire employment, to work. We dislike to see beautiful, able-bodied, and intelligent men returning East, with the cry that there is nothing to do in Kansas. The hand of labor has to convert this lovely country into a paradise, and means should be immediately devised to commence the erection of good, permanent buildings.

If a single individual has not capital sufficient to erect a good building, perhaps a union of purses would enable the thing to be done, and in this way our town would assume a different aspect from that which it now presents.

A Visit.

We received a visit on Thursday last from CHARLES MORLEY, Esq., author of "The Power of Kindness," a very interesting volume from the press of Fowler & Wells, New York. Mr. MORLEY purposes making a tour of the Territory, and we hope will be induced to furnish us a series of letters for publication.

Parties in Kansas.

It affords us pleasure to inform our eastern readers that we have but one party in this Territory, and that Whig, Democrat, Free-soil, and Native American, are all lost in the great Free State party, which is far more popular among us than Know-Nothingism was in the recent Legislature of Massachusetts. No one thinks of inquiring to which party his neighbor belonged in the States, as he affiliates with the great party of freedom. An intelligent gentleman from Pennsylvania was in our office the other day, and during a brief conversation remarked, that he was an old line Democrat; that he had always acted with that party, and yielded a cheerful acquiescence to all its measures. When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced into Congress he thought it was designed as a pacific adjustment of a vexed question, and that it could do no harm; but when he saw the people of Missouri pouring into Kansas by thousands, with the expressed object of controlling the election, and that they purposed to return as soon as their work was accomplished, he felt that the thing had been carried a great way too far, and for the future he was resolved to throw away the scabbard and labor with all his energy to restore freedom to Kansas. He is not an isolated case by any means.

Avoid Aggressions.

Our neighbors in Missouri express much alarm lest the pioneers from the East, whom they designate as "Abolitionists," will engage in running off their slaves. So far as we are informed, our people are little inclined to engage in the "colonization" movement, and if let alone will be the last to meddle with the assumed rights of their neighbors; but our people are not without feelings, and if law is violated with impunity by an armed mob, as was done throughout the Territory on Friday week, we are apprehensive but a short time can intervene until individuals, who are not governed wholly by the law of kindness, will so far forget their obligations as to point to the north star, and indicate that in that direction, with perhaps a little inclination eastward, relief can be found to the fleeing bondman.

We advise to no such movement; on the contrary, hope that one and all will labor to avoid any cause of censure on the part of our Missouri neighbors. Let us show them by our example and prosperity that freedom is preferable to slavery, and thus induce them to emancipate their slaves. No apparent wrong on our part can induce them to change their policy. Aggression only begets aggression, and it is for this we enter our solemn protest against the outrages so recently practiced upon this community, with an ardent hope that they will never be repeated.

Cool.

We noticed several weeks ago the establishment of the Squatter Sovereign, an ultra pro-slavery paper, at Atchison, Kansas Territory. A friend favored us with a copy a few days ago, and we have no hesitancy in saying that it is the greatest fire-eating sheet we ever met with, out-Heroding the Frontier News, which we thought dimmed everything else in that direction. We copied several articles from its columns a week or two ago, which were placed with selections from other pro-slavery journals, under the heading of "The Southern Side." Speaking of Parkville, in Missouri, and its improvements, it thus alludes to our friends of the Industrial Luminary:—"We know of one more noble all others that should be made by the enterprising citizens of Parkville, and the sooner it is done the better for the town. It is the moving of Messrs. Park & Patterson's Abolition newspaper manufacturing establishment from the 'stone temple' to some deep hole in the Missouri river!"

In another place it has a very significant article, as follows:—"Rise!—The Parkville Luminary is ripe in Abolitionism. The harvest is near at hand, and all such fruit in Missouri will be plucked!"

An Army.

President Pierce last winter asked Congress to give him three thousand troops to send into Kansas and Nebraska, with a view of preventing depredations on the whites. We have not learned the fate of that request. If successful, we hope the troops will be forwarded with as little delay as possible, and that they will be distributed among us in such a manner as to preserve the general peace of the Territory. The army and navy are at the service of a United States Marshal in Boston when the fugitive Branch was home back to servitude; why not give us the aid of the former to preserve the laws and protect the ballot-box when trampled down and invaded by a ruthless mob?

The Ways of Life.

Such is the title of a very pretty volume, newly bound, of 160 pages, from the press of FOWLER & WELLS, New York, by Rev. G. S. WEAVER, of St. Louis, Mo., author of "Hopes and Helps," "Mental Science," etc. The work is well written, and is full of beauty and truth, and will give real pleasure to all who peruse it. The publishers of this little volume are particularly fortunate in the selection of their literature; and in our opinion are entitled to lasting gratitude from the American people for having labored so faithfully to promote the cause of true reform. "The Ways of Life" is furnished for fifty cents, and will be found to be worth double the cost.

B. Slater.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 19 LEVEE, St. Louis, Mo. Persons shipping goods from the East for Kansas will direct to his care. Merchants and business men generally in Kansas Territory, wishing to make purchases in St. Louis, may send their cash orders to him, and rely upon his fidelity in having them filled to the best advantage, without delay, and for a moderate commission.

The Market.

In consequence of the large number of pioneers who have just arrived in the Territory, and the thousands of Missourians who came in to control the elections, the price of provisions has somewhat increased, and they have not been as plentiful as on former occasions. On one or two days there was not a particle of meat in market, of any description, to be purchased at any price. Soon after a large wagon load arrived, and was sold at the usual rates. Flour, too, has been short on one or two occasions, although there was enough in store, but none for sale. We presume panic-makers will take advantage of such a state of things, and represent us as in a starving condition, and that it is impossible to get provisions for the thousands constantly arriving in Kansas; but we trust the eastern press will put matters right, should they pursue such a course.

With the increase of prices board has run up to \$3 and \$3.50 per week. Day board is held at 75 cents. Single meals, 25 cents. We understand the Indians between here and Westport, Mo., are charging travelers 50 cents a meal, and 25 cents for the privilege of lodging on the floor. Pioneers should procure tents, a camp kettle with furniture, and a quantity of provisions, and board and live within themselves as far as possible. Persons wishing to know our present market prices will consult our "Price Current," which, we believe, will be found correct.

Saw-Mills.

We must have more saw-mills, or our lovely town site will remain unoccupied for years, and other places will outstrip us in progress. There should be half a dozen mills in operation now. With that number it would be impossible to keep the market fully supplied, the demand is so great for lumber. Business men come here to establish themselves in business, become disenchanted at the prospect, and go on to other points, or leave the Territory, carrying back with them evil reports about the country. Can't something be done, a joint stock company, or something of that character formed, by which mills can be set in motion? A person with capital can realize one hundred per cent for investments directed in this channel.

It is supposed in the East that timber cannot be procured to be converted into lumber; but any one looking over the mill-yard in Lawrence, and seeing the hundreds of logs of the finest quality, ranging from one and a half to three feet in diameter, which are lying there, and a probability of doing so for months to come—unless additional means of working them into boards are employed—will be satisfied of his error in this respect. Messrs. DETZLER & SHIMMERS, who are informed, have determined on putting a saw-mill in operation here, and the latter gentleman has already gone East after machinery; but this will be only one of a large number which the enterprise of the place demands.

A Place for Lodging.

The large cabin, technically known as the "meeting house," in this place, has been lined in the inside with cloth, and put in a very good condition for the reception and lodging of those who come into the Territory with no other means of shelter. With blankets and buffalo robes, which must be supplied by the lodgers, a person can make himself very comfortable for a time, still it is hardly equal to some of the gorgeous palaces of N. York and Boston in beauty or convenience, and those who come here with the foolish idea that they are to find such places, deserve the commiseration of every philanthropist for their imbecility of intellect. To suppose that in five or six months, removed as we are from mills and other appliances of civilization, we are to supply ourselves with the numerous luxuries of life, indicates a weak mind on the part of him who entertains such fancies, and he becomes an object of our deepest sympathy.

Overdone.

The leaders of the Missourians who came here on election day to steal away our liberties, we are told, expressed regret that they had come in so large numbers; and felt that the matter would present a bad aspect in the East, and finally militate severely against them. The future will teach them that there is not men enough in the South to establish and legalize the institution of slavery on the soil of Kansas. The emigration of the present season from the northern, eastern, and western States will exceed the entire slaveholding population of Missouri; and if violence shall fall upon a single individual in the Territory, that free population will be quadrupled. Missourians may talk as much as they please about the "serfs and paupers of Kansas;" but they will find out in time that those "serfs" know their rights under the Constitution, and knowing their rights, will maintain them.

Elections Contested.

Gov. Reeder has decided to set aside the election in several districts in this Territory, the particulars of which are given in another place. Of course new elections will be ordered. We hope President Pierce will be induced to send an army here immediately sufficiently large to preserve the peace and the purity of the ballot-box. If law and order are to be set at defiance, the country had better be placed under military authority until tranquility can be restored.

Soldiers for Kansas.

We learn from the Missouri Republican that 4,000 soldiers are to be forwarded to Kansas, on an expedition against the Sioux Indians on our extreme western frontier; 1,400 are to be stationed at Fort Laramie; 600 at Fort Kearney; 600 at Fort Riley; and 1,500 on the Upper Missouri.

Election Returns.

We are indebted to Mr. ASHER D. GUNSON, of Pawnee, for the following election returns in the vicinity of Fort Riley:

PATHEE PRECINCT—Council—M. F. Conway, 50; J. Donaldson, 23. Representative—S. D. Houston, 56; R. Garrett, 18. BLUE PRECINCT—Council—Conway, 42; Donaldson, 27. Representative—Houston, 46; Garrett, 21. ROCK CREEK PRECINCT—Conway, 21; Donaldson, 2. Representative—Houston, 21; Garrett, 2. ST. MARK'S PRECINCT—Conway, 7; F. Marshall, 4. SILVER LAKE—Conway, 19; Donaldson, 12. Representative—McCartney, 19; Marshall, 12.

MARYVILLE PRECINCT—Conway, 00; Donaldson, 323. Representative—McCartney, 00; F. Marshall, 323. In each of the above districts, where the people were allowed to rule, the Free State vote was greatly in the ascendancy. In the Marysville Precinct the Missourians went in by hundreds, and had every thing their own way. By this means Conway, the Free State candidate, was defeated for Council, S. D. Houston, the Free State candidate for Representative in the Pawnee district, is elected by a respectable majority, and his seat is not in doubt. McCartney would have been elected had it not been for the illegal votes at Maryville.

Three Editions.

In consequence of the excitement in this place last week, we laid back our paper until Friday. Finding it would throw us behind, and prevent our getting out our regular issue this week if we delayed longer, we worked off one taken just at night. The next day we included the incidents of Friday, and on Monday added another column. We were not conscious of injuring any one by mind, our own business, and doing as we did, and regret exceedingly if any harm has occurred in consequence of our doing so. When we conclude to establish a censorship over the columns of the Herald of Freedom, we will endeavor to find a person to exercise those duties who has some regard for the amenities of the editorial profession.

The River.

It is said to be a fact that the pilots on the Missouri river were actually in the employ of the Defensive Aid Association of Missouri, and for the last few days before the election absolutely refused to pilot a boat up the river loaded with eastern pioneers. Mr. SLATER writes us that the Admiral is the only regular steamer then in port for the Missouri trade, and that she was demanding \$18 for fare to Kansas, and \$2.50 per hundred pounds for freight. He says he is storing all the freight as it arrives, and those who want to pay such prices to get their goods through must inform him. "The steamer Express has arrived from Cincinnati, loaded with passengers, and will leave for Kansas on the 31st of March, pilot or no pilot."

True Steel.

We feel proud of the Governor of Kansas. He has shown himself to be true steel during the exciting times of the last week. The Missourians waited on him in person, and threatened to hang him unless he would give the pro-slavery candidates certificates of election. His reply was: "Gentlemen, two or three of you can assassinate me, but a legion cannot compel me to do that which my conscience does not approve." Such a man deserves well of the country, and the people of Kansas will not be slow to do him justice.

Vamosed.

Kansas is not a good place for renegades from eastern society. There are so many persons who are making their way here from the East that they are discovered at once. A man and his wife, from Virginia, stopped in town over night; but the wife showed much uneasiness, disliked our mud cabins, and thought it best to return immediately. It turned out that the silly woman was occupying the place which had been filled until quite recently by her mother. She happened to discover an old acquaintance, and thought it best to "vamosed the ranche."

Complete Files.

The back numbers of the Herald of Freedom will be found abounding with valuable information in relation to Kansas, and persons wishing all the knowledge they can acquire of the country in subscribing should order them from the beginning. The volume commenced on the first day of January, and fifty-two numbers will complete the year. We have a number of complete files still on hand, and shall forward them to new subscribers who do not give express orders to the contrary.

Corn Planter.

Mr. JOSEPH SLATER, recently from Vermont, has purchased the right to manufacture and sell in Kansas Territory Dana's Corn Planter, patented September 5, 1854. It is the most perfect instrument we have yet seen for planting corn, and will commend itself to every observer. The low price of four dollars—the cost of the implement, can be saved in a single year in its use; besides, the work will be better done, by equalizing the distance between rows and the number of seeds in a hill. A specimen can be seen at this office until further notice.

Irregular.

Until we can get the assistance of a pressman, we shall necessarily be irregular in the publication of our paper. We feel almost out of patience with our repeated delays, and hope others will not be more incommode than we are. We are in Kansas, where labor cannot be procured when we want it; hence have to do the best we can under the circumstances. A few months will give order and regularity where all is now confusion.

Aid Company.

The New England Emigrant Aid Company reorganized on the 5th of March last, with a President; two Vice Presidents; a Secretary; and Board of Directors consisting of twenty-one persons; and an Executive Committee of seven persons. Their office is at No. 5 Winter street, Boston, Mass. The officers are: President—JOHN CARTER BROWN, of Providence, R. I. Vice Presidents—ELI THAYER, of Worcester; J. S. M. WILLIAMS, Cambridge, Mass. Treasurer—AMOS A. LAWRENCE, of Boston.

Directors—Wm. B. Spooner, of Boston; Samuel Cabot, Jr., M. D., of Boston; John Lowell, of Boston; Wm. J. Welch, of New Bedford; J. P. Williston, of Northampton; Wm. Dudley Pickman, of Salem; R. P. Waters, of Beverly; R. A. Chapman, of Springfield; John Nesmith, of Lowell; Alvah Crocker, of Fitchburg; Moses Davenport, of Newburyport; Charles H. Bigelow, of Lawrence; Nathan Cutler, of Fall River; Wm. Willis, of Portland, Me.; Franklin Mazzy, of Bangor, Me.; John D. Lang, of Vassabour, Me.; E. P. Walton, of Montpelier, Vt.; Jos. Gilmore, of Concord, N. H.; Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Thomas M. Edwards, of Keene, N. H.; Albert Day, of Hartford, Ct.

Executive Committee—Messrs. J. M. S. Williams, Eli Thayer, John Lowell, S. Cabot, Jr., M. D., R. P. Waters, and (ex officio) the Treasurer, A. A. Lawrence.

The Kansas River.

No steamer has yet commenced operations on the Kansas river, and probably cannot until the water rises, which may be several weeks hence. The Kansas river has its source in the Rocky Mountains, and its rise is dependent upon the melting of the snow there, and then it has to make its long passage to its mouth before its influence can be exerted in favor of navigation. We had supposed the river would be navigable from its mouth to this place at any period of the year when it was not frozen, but late advices militate against such an opinion. We hope to give Capt. SWIFT's observations in our next issue, which will fully inform us as to the true state of the river. It is said to be quite as low now as at any period of the year.

Capt. Swift's Observations.

Capt. SWIFT, whom we mentioned last week as making an exploring voyage down the Kansas, with the view of testing the practicality of putting a steamer immediately in operation on the river, reports that he finds no impediment in the way of navigation. He is delighted with his observations and is confident there will be no obstructions, during the whole year, save by the ice of winter. He is making his way to St. Louis as rapidly as possible to procure a steamer with which he purposes to make regular daily trips between here and Kansas city, Mo.

Prospering.

We learn that Pawnee is going ahead rapidly. A large stone warehouse, 40 by 60 feet, three stories high, is in process of construction; also a hotel of stone 40 by 70, with a wing of a hundred feet in length, designed for a dining room. Claims have been taken up on Clark's creek for five or six miles; up Smoky Hill Fork to Montgomery, distant about fourteen miles; also on the Republican Fork for eight or nine miles. We are glad to learn of this evidence of prosperity on the part of our western neighbors.

Boarding-House.

Mr. PAGE has opened a register at the Union Boarding-House, where persons arriving can enter their names, and inform their friends who may be on the route for Kansas of their safe arrival and destination. His table is thronged with boarders, usually feeding from sixty to a hundred persons at each meal. He regrets that he was compelled to open his house before he was fully ready; but he is doing all he can towards "fixing up," and, considering the circumstances, is giving very good satisfaction.

Prices Advanced.

Our market quotations are slightly increased this week, on account of the extra cost of hauling freight between this point and Kansas city, Mo. The large number of passengers who have been crowding in upon us, most of whom have some freight, has called into requisition every team there is in the country, and prices have advanced with the demand. This is a law of trade in all countries, and should be expected in this Territory as well as elsewhere.

Medical Journal.

We are in the regular receipt of "The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," published in weekly and monthly series by David Clapp, 184 Washington st., Boston, at \$3 a year in advance. Each number of the monthly series contains 72 pages. The work contains many valuable articles, and to members of the medical profession will be found a very useful publication.

Its Worth Appreciated.

A letter from Fort Leavenworth of the 23rd ult., inclosing the author's subscription to the Herald, says:—"I would give the price of a year's subscription to your paper for two copies of this issue to forward to the 'Old Key-stone,' but I cannot get them at any price. I offered twenty-five cents for a copy of the Herald of Freedom to-day, and was refused. Send me a file